

Military Government
Weekly
Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U. S. ARMY

UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden



No. 44 — 3 JUNE 1946

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

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THIS WEEK

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A Send-Off for the Suggestion Campaign from The Deputy Military Governor

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U. S.)

Office of the Commanding General

APO 742

29 May 1946

AG 322 (CG)

SUBJECT: Installation of an Employee Suggestion and Awards Program

TO : All Military and Civilian Personnel of OMGUS

1. At a recent discussion with the Military Governor, he approved whole heartedly of the adoption of an Employee Suggestion Plan for all members of Military Government in Germany as a part of a comprehensive plan which includes all Theater activities. My staff in Berlin has prepared a plan which will give Military Government the benefit of constructive ideas of every employee. Such a plan instituted in the War Department in 1943 resulted in saving thousands of man hours and millions of dollars. More important than these benefits, however, is the fact that the War Department is doing a better job because of wider participation by its staff in executing the Department's many and difficult missions.

2. The problems of Military Government in Germany are numerous and complex and they are important enough to command the best thinking of each of us.

3. Upon the recommendation of my staff, therefore, I have authorized the immediate establishment of Employee Suggestions and Awards Committees in each of the organizational areas of OMGUS; OMG (Rear); OMG (Bavaria); OMG (Greater Hesse); OMG (Wuerttemberg-Baden); OMG (Bremen); and OMG (Berlin District).

4. It will be the responsibility of these committees to receive all constructive suggestions from OMGUS employees that might facilitate the mission of Military Government in Germany and award prizes to the originators of those it considers of sufficient value.

5. Such suggestions may range from an idea for better interpreting democracy to the Germans to a plan for more efficient handling of the mail. One of the most valuable suggestions under the War Department program, for example, was contributed by a messenger boy in Headquarters, ASF, for the handling of mail and message service. It appeared at first to be a minor point, but it has saved thousands of man hours.

6. Each of you is invited to participate in this program. You may have the idea that will improve the work of your office or headquarters. Whatever it is, if it has constructive value for any phase of our mission, we are interested in it.

7. Specific directions for your participation in the Suggestion Program will be issued in the 3 June Weekly Information Bulletin.

Lucius D. Clay

LUCIUS D. CLAY

Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Stabilization of Displaced Persons Population	AG 383.7 GEC-AGO 4 May 1946, USFET
Identification Symbols	AG 200.2 AGX-AGO 6 May 1946, USFET
Reconsignment of Railway Cars	AG 531 GDS-AGO 6 May 1946, USFET
Survey of Soldier Opinion	AG 330.11 GAP-AG 7 May 1946, USFET
Swiss Leave Processing Center	AG 210.711 SSP-AGO 9 May 1946, USFET
Theater Safety Program	AG 729 PMG-AGO 9 May 1946, USFET
Excessive Purchase of Stamp Stock	AG 311.14 AGM-AGO 10 May 1946, USFET
Disposal of WD AGO Form 822, Army Education Program, Individual Record Cards	AG 313.6 INE-AGO 11 May 1946, USFET
Turn-in Points for Ordnance Equipment	AG 475 ORD-AGO 11 May 1946, USFET
Safeguarding Narcotics	AG 441 GDS-AGO 13 May 1946, USFET
Promotion of Officers	AG 210.2 AGC 13 May 1946, USFET
Community Dispensary Coverage and Hospitalization Plan	AG 323.3 GDS-AGO 13 May 1946, USFET
Disposition of Property upon Change of Station within European Theater	AG 400.7 GDS-AGO 13 May 1946, USFET
Requests for Aerial Reconnaissance and Print Reproduction	AG 060 GBI-AGO 14 May 1946, USFET
Conduct of Searches by German Authorities in Connection with Living United Nations Orphaned Children	AG 091.4 (CO) 14 May 1946, OMGUS
Check and Search Operations in United Nations Displaced Persons Assembly Centers	SOP No. 81 16 May 1946, USFET
Unblocking of Property of United Nations Nationals Residing in Germany	AG 386 (FD) 17 May 1946, OMGUS
Instructions to Public Safety Special Branches for Denazi- fication under the "Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism."	AG 014.12 (IA) 17 May 1946, OMGUS

Laenderrat Tackles Food Distribution

New power to make administrative decisions exercised for first time in setting current ration. Council appoints Zone Food Commissioner. Other increases compensate bread cut.

Changes in food rationing for the American Zone of Germany which will result in an overall reduction of about 95 calories a day in the ration for normal consumers, were announced here today by the Laenderrat (Council of Ministers President).

The cut in the rations comes entirely from the bread allowance which will be reduced from 6 to 4 kilograms for a four weeks ration period. It is estimated that changes will reduce the American Zone ration from 1275 calories per day, for a normal consumer, to 1180 during the next rationing period.

The move gives effect to the Laenderrat proposal, made on 3 May 1946 to OMGUS, that such action be taken. At that time OMGUS took no action on the Council's recommendations since it was hoped that the present German ration could be maintained. At the 7 May 1946 meeting of the Laenderrat, Deputy Military Governor Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay expressed the belief that the American Zone might maintain its present 1275 ration a while longer by the use of bread substitutes. But the

Laenderrat Food and Agriculture Committee reported that a review of stock balances of these other foods revealed that this could not be done without endangering their supply during the critical period from now until harvest.

At the same meeting, the Deputy Military Governor gave the Laenderrat authority to make its own decisions on problems of German administration except those involving major policy or coming under quadripartite control. In establishing the 89th period rations, this new authority is being exercised by the Laenderrat for the first time.

NO ALTERNATIVE TO CUT

The Ministers-President of the three Laender, or States, in the American Zone who compose Laenderrat, accepted the findings of their Food and Agriculture Committee that there was no alternative to lowering the ration. Holding to the 1275 calory ration would mean facing the danger of a more serious ration cut later on, the committee reported.

The committee further felt that until the world food situation improved to such an extent that definite further commitments for the last half of 1946 could be made to Germany, the bread ration would have to be based upon these known available grain stocks. Any increase above the 4 kilogram figure now might mean far less or no bread during the latter part of the critical period from now until 30 September.



The extremely critical food situation and the necessity for a further ration cut was one of the main factors in the Laenderrat's decision to appoint a Commissioner for Food and Agriculture for the American Zone. The new commissioner, Hermann Robert Dietrich, who held a similar post and was also later Finance Minister under the Weimar Republic, assumed office 13 May 1946.

Although Dr. Dietrich was not appointed for some time after the original proposal to cut the ration had been made by the Laenderrat, he, too, felt that the action was necessary to prevent the possibility of a more serious reduction later on. In discussing the ration cut, the new commissioner stressed that any improvement in available food supplies which may develop later will be passed on to German consumers through a supplemental ration.

LET'S FACE FACTS

"It is necessary to build the food ration in the American Zone on the real situation and to accept it with a definite realization of the facts," the Food and Agriculture Commissioner stated.

"We hope that with the reduced rations we can bridge the gap to the new harvest. Together with competent authorities in the Laender we will take the necessary measures to achieve that goal. For the immediate present, however, it is a matter of insuring against the possibility of a day when no bread would be available."

"We will combine the harsh measures we are compelled to take and carry

through with another earnest appeal to the farmers to come to the aid of the hungry city people. The farmers should make punctual and complete deliveries, especially of butter and milk; should take the greatest care to see that other foods to be collected are delivered; that home consumption and animal feeding are reduced; that spoilage is fought and the black market eliminated.

GREATEST CRISIS

"This is necessary for us to overcome the crisis in rationing that now faces us. It is the greatest rationing crisis that we have had to live through in the past years."

The ration cut became effective with beginning of the 89th rationing period on 27 May 1946. The present bread ration of kilograms per ration period of four weeks will be cut to 4 kilograms.

This will be compensated for in part by increasing the fat ration during the 89th period from 400 to 500 grams; hard cheese from 250 to 312 grams and skim milk from 4,000 to 5,000 grams, with the increase in the latter food to be made up in dried milk powder. In addition, the new ration will provide 50 grams of dried eggs weekly for the 10 to 18 year and normal consumer groups. The ration for quark (soft cheese), naehrmittel (cereals) potatoes, meat, sugar, and pulses (dried beans and peas) will remain the same. The German ration in the American Zone for ersatz coffee already has been cut from 200 to 100 grams for the 89th ration period.

Special Consideration for "Special" Germans



The Military Governor orders preferential treatment in requisitioning to avoid inconveniencing active anti-Nazis and Germans now aiding occupation.

Special consideration for Germans "who during hostilities contributed to Allied military operations by their active resistance to the German war effort," and who during the occupation "have aided materially in the accomplishment of the occupational mission," has been directed by Gen. McNarney.

The "consideration" is directed primarily to instances wherein Germans may be forced to move from their homes to make room for military communities, displaced persons centers, and other military projects in the US Zone.

The directive, in the form of a letter by General McNarney to his commanding generals, follows:

"During the Nazi regime many persons with anti-Nazi convictions took part in activities designed to obstruct the carrying out of the purposes of that regime. During hostilities many of these same people contributed to Allied military operations by their active resistance to the German war effort. Such activities were at a risk of their lives and property, and in a number of cases, resulted in grave suffering to the individuals concerned and the members of their families.

"Since the beginning of the occupation of Germany, many Germans have by their cooperation with the United States Forces aided materially in the accomplish-

ment of the occupational mission. Such persons are being depended upon to establish in Germany a government based on democratic principles and ideals.

"It is my desire that these persons be given preferential treatment over other Germans in all situations where the needs of the occupational forces require the requisitioning of property for the establishment of military installations.

"In the establishment of military communities, displaced persons centers, and other military projects in the US Zone of Germany, many Germans will be forced to move from their homes and give up their furniture and other household effects. In selecting the sites for such projects, every possible effort will be made to avoid inconvenience to these people who have been and are giving full cooperation to the occupying forces.

"Where whole areas are taken, the boundaries will be located to exclude, so far as possible, the homes of such persons. Where individual buildings are requisitioned they will not be taken from such persons where there are other suitable and available accommodations. Furniture and household goods will in no case be requisitioned from these sources. In those cases where it is unavoidable to dispossess such Germans they will be
(Continued on page 23)



Long Distance Telephone Service Returned to Reichspost

New Senior Directorate Takes Over Long Lines From Chief Signal Officer

Military Government and the US Army are now the preferred customers of the Reichspost. With the recent return of long distance telephone facilities to the Senior Directorate of Communications and Posts (See Weekly Information Bulletin No. 42, 20 May 46), practically all telecommunications services have been returned to civilian operation.

Prior to the occupation, overall supervision and control of long distance telecommunications cables in Germany were exercised by a division of the Reichspost Ministry (Reichspostministerium) located in Berlin. Under this division there were several operating agencies charged with the engineering, installation, operation and maintenance of such long lines facilities as were operated by the German Reichspost. Since the occupation, responsibility for all these functions in the US Zone has been vested in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, USFET; and the facilities have been operated by the Theater Communication Service from the control point located in Wiesbaden.

In accord with MG policy of returning communications services to civil operation, the long lines have now been turned

over to the recently-established Senior Directorate, which is responsible to the Laenderrat (Council of Ministers President) for administration and operation of all telecommunications and postal services in the Zone. Heading the Directorate is Prof. Dr. Karl Hans Steidle of Munich, former Reichspost official prematurely retired by the Nazis in 1933 for political reasons.

The actual operation, engineering and maintenance of long lines will be the function of Division II (Telecommunications) of the Senior Directorate headed by Dr. Guenther Krawinkel, a former official in the Research Division of the Reichspost Ministry. These facilities include 31 repeater stations and associated equipment and 46 standard Reichspost underground cables (Feldkabel) totaling some 5,000 kilometers.

Certain switchboards and circuits in various parts of the Zone are required exclusively for military and MG purposes. These, together with facilities used in connection with US Army open wire, radio and other US military installations, are exempted from Reichspost authority and will remain under control of the Chief Signal Officer.

German Organizations under the Third Reich

The lethal efficiency of the Nazi Party in eliminating areas of influence contrary to Party interests has been thoroughly demonstrated in the case of the organization of the NSDAP, both as Party proper and in its formations and affiliates. Less familiar to the average observer of the Third Reich are the steps taken by the Party to insure the permeation of Nazi ideology through groups ordinarily non-political in nature, lest there should miraculously remain any aspect of German life which was free of NSDAP control.

There was a multitude of such organizations, supervised in varying degrees by the Party but all dependent upon the Party for their existence. They fall into two general classifications — those expressly created by the Party as part of its over-all pattern of domination, and those in existence before 1933 and subsequently altered to fit the Nazi mold. This study deals principally with the latter, lesser known group.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Until 1933 there existed in Germany a number of different women's secular organizations, such as the "Bund Deutscher Frauenvereine," as well as religious organizations — Protestant, Catholic and Jewish Frauenbuender — which worked for the aims of the women's movement in social welfare and related fields. Early in 1933, however, the women's organiza-

tions were liquidated and replaced by the NSDAP-created "Deutsche Frauenwerk" (DF), composed of all German women willing to cooperate in the building of the new state. Only those women could be members who, according to the racial laws, were considered members of the Greater German Reich. The aim of the DF was to indoctrinate German women in Nazi racial doctrine and the need of sacrifices by women for the Reich. Out of the DF, which was supervised by the NS Frauenschaft, came the Frauenschaft leaders, a group known as the "Fuehrerinnen."

FAMILY ASSOCIATION

The Weimar Constitution had decreed that families with many children had a right to receive help from the State, particularly in taxation and housing, but also in providing for pregnant women. Families with four or more children were represented both materially and ideologically by the "Reichsbund der Kinderreichen Deutschlands zum Schutze der Familien." This association was also disbanded and in its place, under the direct supervision of the Racial Office of the NSDAP, the Party created the "Reichsbund Deutsche Familie," an organization which had as its aim to insure "the richness of children." Membership was limited to Aryan parents of at least four healthy legitimate children. An unexpectedly gallant concession was the admis-

sion of widows who met all other requirements but had only three children. This organization gave its members no material aid; it was purely an ideological, inspirational society.

LOCAL SPORT CLUBS

Prior to 1933 local sport groups and associations were on a voluntary basis and independent from the State. They were changed to Nazi institutions shortly after the Party's accession to power, and the new regime created the title of "Reichssportfuehrer." All individual sport groups were united into the "Reichsbund fuer Sport," and it was made mandatory for the individual member groups to add training in National Socialistic ideas to their sports activities. In 1938 the Reichsbund fuer Sport was set up in the same manner as the Party, being subdivided into seventeen Gaue corresponding to the Gaue of the NSDAP. In addition to sports activities, the organizations were specifically instructed to train their members in "racial history" and the "dramatic tradition in history." The Party made it clear that an athlete was expected not only to attain certain goals in the sport of his choice and improve upon existing records in that sport but also to synchronize his character and "Weltanschauung," or world outlook, with the political aims of the NSDAP.

HUNTING AND SHOOTING

Insofar as it did not concern professional foresters, hunting was merely a private hobby in pre-Nazi days. Like everything else in Germany, however, the sport was "politically coordinated" and became, in 1934, the "Deutsche Jaegerschaft," a corporation under public law comprised of all holders of annual shooting licenses under the leadership of Goering in his capacity as Reichsjaegermeister. The task of this organization was to promote hunting skill, protect game reserves and uphold "sportsman's honor."

AIR RAID PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS

Air protection leagues were created about 1930 in various localities of Germany to teach the populace the necessity and techniques of air raid protection. These leagues worked with the police, who were officially charged with air raid protection. Shortly after the Nazi accession to power in 1933, Goering dissolved the local groups and created the Reich-Air Raid Protection League, which continued the regular training and duties but adopted a military character. The new service came under the supervision of the Air Ministry and was headed by a full general.

COMMUNITY COOPERATIVES

National Socialism also took over the communal societies of Germany for its own purposes. Prior to 1933 the cities, Kreise, and rural areas had over a long period of time developed cooperative organizations which supported the principle of municipal self-administration guaranteed in the Weimar Constitution. This principle was paid verbal tribute in the municipal code of 30 January 1935, but the practical effect of the code was to make all German communities dependent on Party and State. The city, Kreis, and rural groups had already been dissolved (December 1933) and replaced by a central organization, the "Deutsche Gemeindetag," uniting 50,000 German municipalities of varying sizes. The Gemeindetag was completely subject to Party and State, its activities governed, its chief official appointed, and its board and committee meetings assembled, entirely at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior for the Reich, thus effectively smothering any thoughts of municipal independence.

"COLONIAL THOUGHT"

After 1918 several large organizations were formed to sell the German people on the necessity of possessing colonies abroad. In 1922 they were incorporated

into the "Kolonial Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft," an organization whose philosophy so well suited that of the NSDAP that it was dissolved by the Party in 1936 and its component associations regrouped, by the now familiar process, as the "Reichskolonialbund." The centralization did not alter the purposes of the "colonial thought" groups, already so satisfactory to the Nazi political line, but it did serve to strengthen the pursuit of these aims.

CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

As would be expected, Germany always had scores of cultural unions and societies with memberships made up of professional and amateur writers, publishers, painters, musicians, etc., and patrons of the arts. The independent diversity of these organizations was too much for the NSDAP, and accordingly they were unified in the fall of 1933 as the Reich Chamber of Culture under the Minister of Information and Propaganda. The Chamber assumed responsibility for national culture, regulated the economy of the various artistic professions, and imposed a common political pattern on all cultural activities.

INTER-CULTURAL SOCIETIES

Under Nazi rule a number of long-established German institutions for intercultural relations, which had enjoyed prestige both in Europe and abroad, became little more than instruments for National Socialist propaganda. An example was the "Ibero-Amerikanische Institut" founded in Hamburg in 1917 to promote cultural relations between Germany and the Latin-American countries. Under the NSDAP this society deteriorated into an instrument for disseminating Nazi propaganda in those countries. Similar examples were the "Osteuropa Institut" and the "Amerika Institut," both connected with the University of Berlin for a long time with purely cultural and scientific aims, both under Nazi control

unable to escape the inevitable metamorphosis into one-sided National Socialist propaganda societies.

EDUCATIONAL GROUPS

Some groups in Germany took their philosophical cue from World War I and thus considerably simplified the amalgamation problem of the NSDAP. An example was the "Deutsche Fichtebund" originally founded to fight "hostile propaganda abroad." Its principles being thoroughly acceptable to the Party, the Bund was allowed to flourish unchallenged and unchanged, providing a source of academic sanction for National Socialism. Less fortunate was the State Academy for Race and Health, which under another name had been devoted to promoting social hygiene. Under Nazi pressure the Academy became a "medical" school specializing in the racial doctrines of the State.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

In 1919 the student bodies of the various German universities had united as a single, committee-governed German Student Body which, as it developed, leaned more and more decidedly to the right. It was thus ripe for the post-1933 development limiting its membership, according to the Nazi pattern, to students of German descent, and making a fetish of speaking the mother tongue. From 1931 on, the leadership of this organization was supplied entirely from the ranks of the Nazi-sponsored Studentenbund (founded in 1926) which throughout the history of the Party remained its most powerful academic adjunct.

FACULTY AND ALUMNI GROUPS

The faculties of German universities were likewise thoroughly organized. Basic to this organization was the membership of every teacher in a "Dozentschaft" or academic lectureship, which in turn was part of the Reichsdozentschaft. The official Party organization of

(Continued on page 23)

Smokers, Drinkers Hit by New Taxes

Control Council laws unify revenue taxes on alcohol, matches, beer and tobacco

Three new tax laws of the Allied Control Council went into effect during May placing uniform revenue levies on tobacco, alcohol, beer and matches throughout the four occupation zones. With the property and income tax laws enacted in February, these will provide the bulk of revenue income from German sources.

Law No. 27, tax on alcohol, provides a 2,000 per cent increase in the tax on spirits for beverage, cosmetics and perfume purposes. The increase in levies on alcohol used for medicinal purposes is between 200 and 300 per cent. The law does not place any new tax on industrial alcohol.

The alcohol tax law is the same as has been in effect in the Soviet Zone since last fall. Although this has been a major source of revenue in the Soviet Zone, it is not expected to produce any important return in the US Zone for the present because no alcohol is being released for beverage and luxury purposes.

In preparation for putting the levy into effect on alcohol stocks in the US Zone, all deliveries of alcohol in storage were stopped and the stocks "frozen" until complete reports are made on the supply on hand.

The greatest revenue under these new statutes is expected from the tax on beer as provided in Law No. 28. The increase from this source varies from 75 per cent on the cheaper grades of beer to 125 per cent on the more expensive. While no beer is being produced now for domestic consumption, there are still small taxable stocks on hand in storage.

Law No. 28 also provides an increase of one pfennig to ten pfennigs per 100 matches but this is not expected to have any affect on the legal price of one mark for 60 matches.

Law No. 26 provides for a graduated scale of taxes on tobacco with the least effect on the cheaper grades. The average increase was estimated by US taxation officials to amount to about 200 per cent as compared with the previously existing rate. Small tobacco growers with less than 50 square meters under cultivation and not more than 15 bushels will not be taxed. Unsold tobacco in commercial storage will be subject to the difference between the old and new levy.

Unblocking of UN Nationals' Property

MG officers are directed to bring to public notice a general license unblocking property in Germany of United Nations nationals now living in Germany which has recently been approved by the Military Governor. The property must originally have been blocked solely because the owner belonged to a country overrun by German or another enemy country, as provided in MG Law 52. However, no transaction prohibited by MG Law 53 on the control of foreign exchange is affected by the general license.

Refugee Emergency Housing

Anticipating the needs caused by the influx of increased numbers of refugees in the American Zone of Occupation during the spring and coming summer

months, OMGUS has secured the release of approximately 700,000 canvas cots and 27,000 tents from excess US Army stocks.

These cots and tents will be used by the German Ministers of Refugees to establish emergency housing centers and temporary receiving centers. The cost involved has been established as a charge against the proceeds of exports from Germany, and as such the United States should eventually receive dollars in payment.

OMGUS has also arranged on the same basis for the release of 12,500 used Army vehicles and 6,566 trailers, to relieve the critical transportation problem in the US Zone and the American Sector of Berlin. Many of these vehicles have already been released on a rental basis and are in use. German transportation authorities are establishing large shops in order to repair the vehicles. The trucks and trailers have been classified as unserviceable but can be made useable by cannibalizing and repairing.

"Short One Head"

Ernst Luge, 51, thin, graying business manager of the Greater Hessian Liberal Democratic Party, has been found guilty of making hostile, disrespectful statements against the Allied Forces and sentenced to five years in jail by a MG General Court in Frankfurt.

It was testified that Luge, who joined the Liberal Democratic Party in December and quickly became a member of the inner control circle, frequently warned fellow party members that "people should take notice of those who speak against members of the NSDAP, for the time may soon come when these people will be short one head."

Sonja Woelke, secretary in Frankfurt Liberal Democratic Party Headquarters, declared that Luge told party members,

"a new war, a war between America and Russia is coming and Germany will fight on the Western Base Powers' side."

Luge was acquitted of two charges of endangering Allied troops security and of making statements urging Germans to rebel. He pleaded "not guilty" to all three counts. In making its finding, the court told Luge that MG would not tolerate men making such statements and that the only thing which had saved him from a much stiffer sentence was the fact that the remarks were made only before small audiences.

Deadly Weapons Control

In a further effort to stamp out lawlessness among the civilian population in the US Zone of Occupation, General Joseph T. McNarney, in a directive to MG, ordered that the illegal possession of firearms and other deadly weapons by displaced persons, stateless persons and individuals persecuted by the Nazi regime will subject these individuals to trial by intermediate or general MG courts. The guilty will receive heavy sentences. Convicted displaced persons, in addition to severe penalties, are liable to forced repatriation. The directive applies with equal force to persons of the above categories who live outside of assembly centers.

This new directive is in line with the Theater-wide drive to bring under control all illegally-owned firearms and other deadly weapons. The German civilian population has been subject to extremely severe penalties for the illegal possession of firearms and other deadly weapons ever since the beginning of the Occupation. The program for the control of firearms was virtually completed when all US military and civilian personnel were ordered to place non-organizational firearms and such souvenirs as knives, brass knuckles and similar items in their possession in locked company storerooms.

Home Gardens

A recent survey by the OMGUS Food and Agriculture Branch, disclosed that 1,700,000 families, approximating sixty percent of all families in the US Zone, have planted vegetable gardens this spring.

This represents an increase of fifteen percent over 1945. In Bavaria, Reichsbahn employees have planted 35,000 gardens along railroad rights of way, and in many cities, parks and playgrounds have been planted with vegetables. Wheat grows in sight of OMGUS Headquarters in Berlin.

Dry weather in April and early May caused some crop damage. At least nine percent of the winter oil seed crop will have to be replanted. To improve seed production in the Zone, plant breeding specialists are testing varieties of American seed on German soil.

Free Democratic Party

The "Free Democratic Party," newly licensed by OMG Bavaria, is described by Intelligence officials as a "little left of the Christian Social Union" and consisting primarily of businessmen. Authorization for the party, which is the fifth to be licensed on a land-wide basis, was given its Chairman, Dr. Eberhard Bungardz, a Munich factory owner.

In their platform, the Free Democrats announced support of "an independent German Republic" based on secret ballot; equal rights for all people; free enterprise, except in economic emergencies when State management is advocated; social insurance and old age pensions; religious freedom; and an independent court system. The party reports itself against "separatism and separatist tendencies in every form;" interference in politics by the church; "reaction and anarchy, militarism and every kind of dictatorship."

The party was constituted from five political groups licensed on Kreis level,

known as the "Liberal Democratic Party." Other parties licensed to operate throughout Bavaria are: Christian Social Union, Social Democrats, Communists, and Economic Reconstruction Party.

Bremen, Wiesbaden Clear Ruins

A drive to clear up the ruins of the city is in progress in Bremen, with members of the city council setting a lead in the first organized effort to reconstruct the town.

Burgermeister Kaiser and other civic leaders enrolled for a week's work in a scheme which provides for every able-bodied German man and women in the city to do his bit by the target date of next 31 October.

More than 50 per cent of the residential area is totally destroyed. The reconstruction plan will not aim at rebuilding these shattered dwellings but will be limited to clearing away the wreckage on main traffic routes through the city.

The labor office is directing the work and mobilizing the labor, and a certificate signed by the President of the Senate is presented to every citizen at the end of his week's work. The workers are covered for insurance against accident while working in the ruins.

Center-of-the-city reconstruction has begun in Wiesbaden with extensive debris removal operations. A light railway, trucks and four steam shovels are being used to clear out 35,000 cubic feet of rubbish daily which is taken to excavations on Biebrich Hill.

A squad of 127 workers supervises filling of the rail cars and trucks and the separation on the spot of useable iron, wood and tile. These materials are allotted for immediate repair of homes.

Debris removal equipment was brought into the city by contractors from locations where it had been assembled by former German army units. This equipment includes engines, rails and rail cars.

Army De-Requisitions Schools

All primary and secondary schools throughout the US Zone will be released to MG for civilian use as soon as they can be vacated by military personnel, Third US Army headquarters announced.

An estimated 75 schools will be turned back to the civilian population. Army schools utilizing these buildings will be moved to former German army and air force technical schools.

The announcement also stated that German army hospitals now under American control will also be released by MG for civilian use as quickly as possible.

Meeting the Shortage

German industries, faced with critical shortages of raw materials, are turning swords into plowshares through the utilization of certain types of German war materials which the Army has permitted them to use under careful scrutiny, according to OMGUS.

The Wuerttembergische Metallwaren Fabrik in Geislingen, near Stuttgart, made 88 mm shells during the war. Now they are meeting the critical shortage of milk cans by making them from the shell cases they had on stock.

Salt shakers are being made from fragmentation hand grenades by a small firm near Nurnberg, while, in the same vicinity, another plant is making general purpose containers from German gas mask cannisters. Several plants throughout the US Zone are making kitchen utensils and cutlery from alloy aluminium aircraft parts.

Contingent upon the release of sufficient stocks of captured enemy war material, an independent firm has stated it will be able to make a minimum of eight million nails monthly from rifle cartridges. Army authorization for the use of

armor plate from captured and destroyed German tanks, the steel to be used in making plows, is expected shortly.

Over Fifteen Million Germans

Latest available census figures show a total of 15,431,000 German civilians have permanent residence in the US Zone of occupied Germany and the US Sector of Berlin, OMGUS has announced. In the US Zone, the population totals 14,497,000 Germans and in the Berlin sector 934,000.

In addition, there were 490,000 displaced persons, of whom 379,000 were living in camps, 500,000 temporary residents or transients, and 75,000 enemy detainees. The number of enemy detainees was based on figures as of 15 March.

Plans are now being prepared for the first post-war census to be taken in October.

Personnel Bulletins

Three Personnel Bulletins which will be of especial interest and assistance to MG field Personnel Officers have been issued during May. They are:

"Technical Relationship of Field Civilian Personnel Offices with the Personnel Officer, OMGUS," FC-1, 10 May 1946.

"Civilian Personnel Office Organization in OMG Field Offices," FC-2, 13 May 1946.

"Organization and Functions of the Civilian Personnel Branch of the Personnel Officer, OMGUS," FC-3, 14 May 1946.

Swiss Leave Center

The Swiss Leave Processing Center at Mulhouse, France, will definitely continue in operation until further notice, says USFET (AG 210.711 SSP-AGO, 9 May 1946).

MG Inaugurates Zor

SAMPLE ENTRY

FROM: Pfc Joseph Greenguard, 7189944, Company C,
1674th QM Battalion, APO 659, US Army

TO: Suggestion Committee, c/o MG for

SUBJECT: Suggestion

Problem: Expellees shipped into the US Zone from _____ are bringing in RM 1000 notes which are not recognized as legal tender by US Military Government. They are unable to spend this money, and therefore have to go on public relief until they find jobs.

Pertinent Facts: The Government of _____ provides each expellee coming into Germany with RM 1000. While there is generally no question about the validity of money in smaller dominations, there are some kinds of RM 1000 notes which are not recognized by US Military Government, although they may be good in some areas not under US control.

Solution: Limit the amount of money which an expellee can bring into the US Zone to RM 990.

Zone-Wide Suggestion Campaign

Government-Paid Leaves and Furloughs, Cash Prizes, Valuable Merchandise Included in Awards Offered for Ideas Improving Military Government Operation

Did you ever get an idea of how some MG job, big or small, could be done better, quicker or with fewer workers? Have you worked out any special plan by which your own job has been improved that would help people doing similar work? Now is your chance to put your ideas to work, for OMG — and for yourself.

MG is inaugurating a suggestion campaign as part of a Theater-wide program approved last week by Gen. McNarney. The campaign is open to all US personnel, enlisted, civilian and officer, and to all Allied and neutral personnel serving with MG in the US Zone. A Central Suggestion Committee is already open for business at OMGUS, Berlin, and six local committees have been set up, one each in the three Laender, Berlin District, Bremen, and OMGUS (Rear). These committees want to see your suggestions for improving MG operations, functions and channels.

Suggestions that show merit will be passed on to the divisions or offices that can do something about them. Either your suggestions will be used, or the Committee will tell you why it can't be used. All ideas that are used will be recorded in the personal files of the contributors.

The six local committees will award prizes for suggestions which are applicable to MG operations in their areas. The Central Committee in Berlin will award prizes for ideas with Zone-wide applicability and will review all suggestions submitted in the Zone. Even if your local committee does not find sufficient merit

in your suggestion to warrant an award, there is still a chance that the Berlin group will find the idea worth putting into operation and you will receive one of the many prizes.

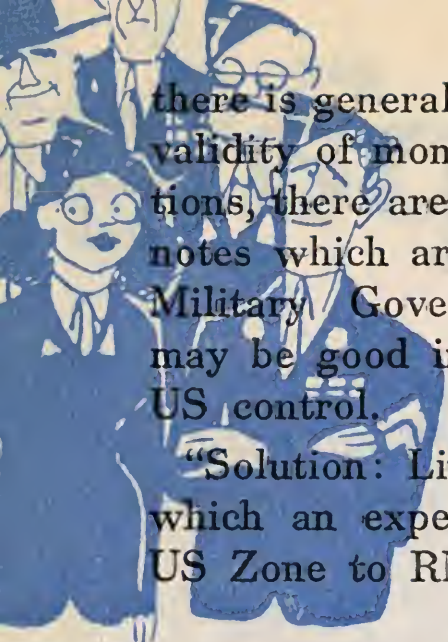
Contributors of prize-winning ideas will be given valuable and worthwhile awards including fifteen day furloughs and leaves, cash prizes up to 250 dollars, and radios and cameras. (Since military and civilian personnel are governed by separate regulations, their awards will be different in form, but will have substantially the same value.)

HERE'S HOW IT'S DONE

If you have an idea, write it up in the simplest and shortest way you can, but with enough information to show clearly what the problem is, and just what you would do about it. Include any facts which will help the committees to understand the situation, as well as the reasons for your suggestion if they are not self-explanatory. Make your presentation just as short as you can and still get your point across. Here is an example of a good suggestion and the way to present it:

"Problem: Expellees shipped into the US Zone from ——— are bringing in RM 1000 notes which are not recognized as legal tender by US Military Government. They are unable to spend this money, and therefore have to go on public relief until they find jobs.

"Pertinent Facts: The Government of ——— provides each expellee coming into Germany with RM 1000. While



there is generally no question about the validity of money in smaller denominations, there are some kinds of RM 1000 notes which are not recognized by US Military Government, although they may be good in some areas not under US control.

“Solution: Limit the amount of money which an expellee can bring into the US Zone to RM 990.”

HOW TO SEND IT IN

When you've got your idea worked out, make four copies of it, like this:

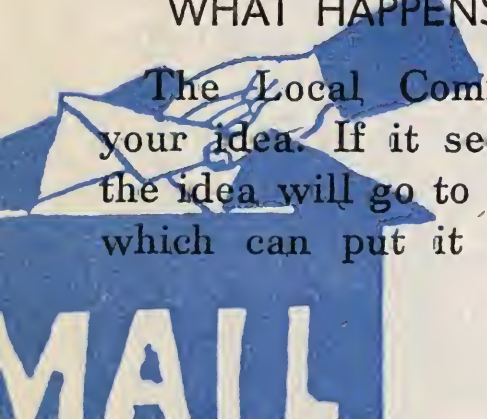
From: Pfc Joseph Greenguard, 7189944, Company C, 1674th QM Battalion, APO 659, US Army.

To: Suggestion Committee,
c/o MG for _____

Subject: Suggestion.

Send the original copy to your Local Suggestion Committee; send two copies directly to the OMGUS Central Suggestion Committee, c/o Control Office, OMGUS, APO 742. Keep the remaining copy for yourself. If you are on duty with MG in Bavaria you will send the original copy to Suggestion Committee, OMG, Bavaria, APO 170; in Wuerttemberg-Baden to Suggestion Committee, OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, APO 154; in Greater Hesse to Suggestion Committee, OMG Greater Hesse, APO 633; in Bremen to Suggestion Committee, OMG, for Bremen Enclave (US), APO 751, in Berlin District to Suggestion Committee, OMG Berlin District, APO 755. If you are assigned to OMGUS (Rear) you will send the original copy of your suggestion to Suggestion Committee, OMGUS (Rear), APO 757.

WHAT HAPPENS TO YOUR IDEA



The Local Committee will go over your idea. If it seems at all workable, the idea will go to the Division or Office which can put it into operation. That

Division or Office will be required to report back promptly to the Committee the extent to which your idea is useable, and what will or has been done about it. In all cases, you will be notified of the result. A list of all personnel whose ideas have been used will be published in the Weekly Information Bulletin.

While it is most likely that your suggestions will be about the jobs done in your own detachment, section or office, you may submit an idea about any phase of MG operations. If it has to do with someone else's work, however, take time to make sure you have sufficient facts about the activity involved. If you need help in getting your idea organized or written up, ask a member of your Local Suggestion Committee to help you. Remember though, the idea is what counts, not the manner in which it is written.

CLASSIFICATION OF AWARDS

Awards will be scaled according to the general value and applicability of the suggestion. For this purpose the following categories for suggestions have been established:

Class I — Suggestions with high potential value, applicable to a large number of persons and exhibiting exceptional creative ability in conception and preparation, or suggestions which represent an estimated annual saving of very large amounts of money. **Awards:** For military personnel a fifteen-day trip to any selected point or area within the Theater with all expenses paid and an item of merchandise. For civilians 250 dollars plus whatever additional awards may be chosen from selected list of merchandise.

Class II — Suggestions affecting large numbers of persons, and showing originality in conception and preparation, or which represent an estimated annual saving of large amounts of money. **Awards:** For military personnel a fifteen day trip to any selected point or area within the

Theatre with all expenses paid or an item of merchandise. For civilian personnel 250 dollars.

Class III — Suggestions applicable to a major organization element, or which represent an estimated annual saving of a substantial amount of money. **Awards:** For military personnel a seven day trip to any selected point or area within the Theatre with all expenses paid, or an item of merchandise. For civilian personnel 100 dollars.

Class IV — Suggestions which have a broad applicability or great value, or which represent an estimated annual saving of a limited amount of money. **Awards:** For military personnel an item of merchandise. For civilian personnel 25 dollars.

Class V — Suggestions with a limited scope of applicability or which represent an estimated annual saving of a small amount of money. **Awards:** For both military and civilian personnel a letter of appreciation signed by the Deputy Military Governor.

BY WAY OF EXPLANATION

Items of merchandise referred to as awards will include practical gifts such as cameras, watches, and radios with

a choice of one of several items for each prize winner.

Temporary duty for the purpose of taking a prize-winning trip will not count against furlough or leave credit of military personnel and basic expenses (transportation, room and board), will be paid by the government.

When a civilian is informed of the cash awarded for his suggestion, he will be advised of his opportunity to purchase an item of merchandise not to exceed the cash award, or to avail himself of such travel or tours as may be currently authorized. These trips will be on duty orders, the expense being borne by the civilian. The basic cost of the trip will not exceed the cash award.

A FEW DO'S AND DON'TS

The Suggestion Program is not another "B-Bag." **Don't** use the Suggestion Program as a place for airing "gripes" or personal grievances; they should be taken up with your Personnel Office. **Don't** submit ideas which are vague or not related to the work of MG. **Do** submit any idea you have which looks like a practical way of saving time, materials or manpower for MG, or of getting results in our work.



Soldier Opinion Surveys

Just asking questions and adding up the answers is not scientific polling of public opinion. Unless precautions are taken to secure a representative sample, and the analysis of responses is made by a trained and competent person, quite false impressions may be created.

USFET instructs (AG 33.11 GAP-AGO, 7 May 1946) that polls of soldier opinion are to be conducted only by agencies authorized by the Theater Chief I and E Officer, or by the War Department. None may be undertaken at the initiative of individual officers.

New DP Identification Cards

To stabilize the Displaced Persons population in the US Zone new identity cards have been issued to persons screened and approved as eligible for UN DP care. The new card system will permit control of movement of persons between camps, govern acceptance of any new registrants and secure an accurate registration of DPs now in the Zone.

As of 15 May 1946 all AEF DP Index Cards are cancelled, and further issue prohibited. DPs not screened as of this date but whose applications are on file with UNRRA will also be issued the cards. These cards, however, do not authenticate any claim of nationality or citizenship status. Cards are being issued through the UNRRA teams in the DP camps.

US Stamps and Currency Control

Don't load up on US postage stamps and expect to change them back into cash when you hit the States. The Post Office has reported such an increase in stamp redemption among returning GIs that the War Department now requests discouragement of stamp purchase as a means of transmitting personal funds.

Accordingly, USFET instructs (AG 311.

14 AGM-AGO, 10 May 1946) postal officers to "report to commanding officers for their information and necessary action, all large purchases of stamps, calling attention to the obvious intent to circumvent currency regulations."

Labor Advisory Committees

Establishment of Advisory Committees, composed of representatives of workers, employers and public bodies concerned, to consult with and make recommendations to local and Land Labor Offices was ordered recently by the Control Council Coordinating Committee.

Issued to strengthen the principle of democratic self-government through democratic advisory bodies, the order stressed that the new committees shall function in an advisory capacity only.

Advisory Committees shall be organized at the local level of the Labor Offices and will advise these offices only within their territorial competence. Advisory Committees to advise the president of each Land Labor Office, also ordered, are to have no control over local advisory committees.

Members of the local level committees will be selected in equal numbers by the president of the Land Labor Offices, in consultation with the manager of the local Labor Office, from lists submitted by trade unions, representative employers and public bodies such as social insurance, relief and similar agencies. Land level Advisory Committees shall be selected in the same manner by the Land Labor Minister, in consultation with the president of the Land Labor Office and with MG approval.

Members will serve for one year and may be reappointed. They will not be paid except for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, including pay for loss of time.

Community Leaders Queried on Democracy and Politics



While most German community leaders have a grasp of political democracy which is surprising in view of their intensive indoctrination with authoritarian lines of thinking, many of them have not yet begun to think that democracy is more than a political theory but a fundamental way of life. This was the conclusion of a recently completed OMGUS Information Control public opinion survey.

The study was limited to 162 Germans from all walks of life who were regarded as leaders in their respective communities. They were selected, rather than a sample of the whole population, because it was believed they would be more articulate than the "average" man, and because, in their position of leadership, they shape political and social attitudes around them. However, the results were considered broadly representative, since those questioned were drawn from varied professions in villages and cities of all sizes in the US Zone.

OPPORTUNISTIC MOTIVES

"Although it was gratifying that community leaders wanted to take part in political affairs," the survey report said, "an intensive probing of this attitude revealed that it was often linked with opportunistic motives." It added that a surprising number of respondents implied that political interest was obligatory if national "honor" was to be regained. An equal number spoke of democracy as a bridge toward equality with other nations. Nearly all commercially engaged persons who were interviewed implied

that by taking part in politics they would further Germany's economic recovery and foster international trade relations.

REEDUCATION NOT HOPELESS

Information Control officers pointed out, however, that no matter if the motives were opportunistic or were in themselves questionable in any other way, it seemed encouraging that within less than a year after the capitulation of Germany leaders in community life, who were perhaps exposed to National Socialism more intensively than lower social groups, could have any sort of understanding of democratic principles. They also pointed out that this survey, as do others of similar character, does not show that reeducation of Germans is a hopeless task but rather that it is a difficult one which can be solved by policies and methods now established, and that there exists in Germany a real nucleus of democratic thinking which can be utilized in the reeducation program.

The study also indicated that there is a conflict in the minds of many Germans between the desire to take part in politics and a reluctance to have any dealings at all with political parties. For example, a 64-year-old Regensburg business man stated "I don't want to have anything to do with politics... a politician can fall from any height to any depth... the man with an economic profession stands on a solid basis... a man who busies himself with politics aside from his profession is finished." According to information from sources other than this

survey, this conflict is sometimes resolved by choosing a "safe" party or by supporting parties with vaguely worded or non-partisan platforms, the report said.

DEMOCRACY DEFINED

"It is perhaps unreasonable to expect meaningful and practical definitions of democracy from a people that has had relatively little experience in living democratically. Asked what they considered to be fundamental in a democratic state, most respondents answered briefly in stereotyped phrases or with statements suggestive of desired abstract principles, the technical workings or real contents of which did not appear to be very well understood."

Among the exceptions was a middle-aged Ingolstadt writer who stated, "the fundamental thing in the democratic state is not the formal function of parties, elections and representations but the spirit enaming all of them. The Weimar Republic provided all of these formal democratic rights. It was ruined because it lacked the right spirit." The conception of democracy as a formal rather than as an organic matter was revealed also by the widespread disposition to regard democracy as something that can be achieved by a certain date. References such as "after two years, when democracy will be established in Germany" or "by the time the occupation ends, democracy will be established in Germany" illustrate this tendency.

Respondents were asked whether it would be possible to establish in Germany a democracy along the lines of the western liberal democracies. Replies implied considerable doubt that democracy in Germany could follow their example. Only about half of the respondents with an opinion replied with a definite or qualified "yes." About one in five was so uncertain that he could not give a definite answer at all; the rest of the group replied with a definite or qualified "no." This feeling of doubt appeared to be

based predominantly on the fear there would be too many parties "as before 1933." The experiences of the Weimar Republic, both because of political associations and memories of national post-World War I sufferings have tended to discredit the entire idea of democracy in German minds.

However, the study also revealed a widespread feeling that the Weimar constitution was essentially workable and that its failure was due to the inadequacy of the political leaders, the unscrupulous nature of the reactionary opposition and the system of proportional representation, which encouraged "splinter-parties." Among respondents who thought that a democratic state along the lines of western democracies could be established in Germany, many felt that the British model should be followed, though with a president instead of a king. A smaller number of people urged the American or Swiss constitutions as models for the future German state.

Almost unanimously the 162 respondents approved of the MG policy of turning over more and more responsibility for government to the Germans; but at the same time there was an almost unanimous demand that Military Government should retain, at least, the power of final control and final decision. A considerable number expressed freely their skepticism regarding German political maturity and did not conceal their convictions that military occupation is useful and even necessary.

SELF-JUSTIFICATION

Respondents were also asked whether the German people as a whole are responsible for the Nazi rise to power and the establishment of a dictatorship, and whether the German people could have done anything to prevent these developments. The replies appeared to be primarily attempts at self-justification rather than honest analysis of missed opportunities. Ninety per cent concentrated on

the factors which, in their opinion, compelled dictatorship and only one in 10 enumerated positive steps which could have been taken to prevent it.

Respondents were also asked certain hypothetical questions: "In your opinion, is there any possibility that the Nazis or some similar group could emerge and attempt to seize power? In case this happened, how would it be possible to prevent them from succeeding?" Nearly all respondents felt that such an attempt was out of the question while the occupation lasted. At the same time, how-

ever, most of these respondents felt that scattered resistance movements were to be expected. In order of frequency, the following factors were named as favoring a possible Nazi resurgence: (1) economic difficulties and misery, (2) unjust and harsh occupational policy, (3) nationalist reaction, (4) admission of reactionary parties and (5) problems created by homeless refugees, and unemployed ex-prisoners of war. Several respondents urged that a strong central government exist at the end of the occupation "to prevent a reactionary coup."

"SPECIAL" GERMANS

(Continued from page 7)

permitted and assisted to remove any property they wish except fixtures and household equipment which constitute an essential part of the requisitioned building; for example, ranges and refrigerators.

"When it is essential that anti-Nazis and other Germans referred to herein be dispossessed, they will not be required to move until other suitable accommodations are found for them and are available for occupancy. Moreover, they will be given as much notice as possible

prior to being required to vacate and in no case less than four days after their new accommodations are available to them.

"In determining who are anti-Nazis and cooperative, the agency locating a project will consult with the Military Government office of that region whose duty it will be to report from records or immediate investigation the status of the individuals in question. Such findings will be determinative of the ones entitled to preferential treatment outlined in this directive."

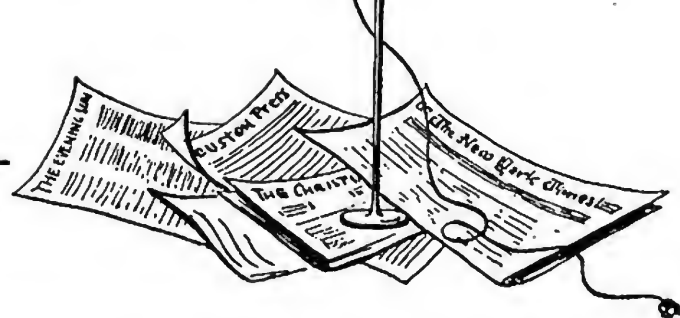
GERMAN ORGANIZATIONS

(Continued from page 11)

faculty members was the NS Dozentenbund, which as might have been expected, was the moving force of political activity among the university teachers. Resistance to Party domination of educational groups seems to have been longest maintained by the alumni, or "Alte Herren." However, by 1938 pressure for centralization became so strong that the Alte Herren "voluntarily" liquidated their individual associations and allowed their membership to be taken over by the "NS Studenten Kampfhilfe" or student combat auxiliary, under the title of "NS Alt-

herrenbund der Deutschen Studenten." The purpose of the Bund was to educate university alumni in National Socialist doctrine to the end that those so indoctrinated would give financial and ideological support to the all-important NS Deutsche Studentenbund.

Thus the insidious pattern was repeated over and over: Independent and largely innocuous organizations were adopted by the Party, their activities rigidly controlled, their policies perverted to fit the dominant Nazi policy of getting an unbreakable hold on the masses of the German people.



WINANT SEES UNENDING TASK FOR THE UN ECONOMIC COUNCIL

At his first public speech since his return to the United States from London, John G. Winant, US representative on the United Nations Economic and Social Council, said that the "Council's task is a continuous one" which "will never be finished," and that the "very substance of peace itself" is the fact that "economic and social advancement of all peoples is limited by no horizon."

He further said, "peace, if it is to be real and lasting, means more than resolving conflicts between nations. It means positive action to lift the levels of human welfare, for a world divided against itself cannot stand. Resentment and fear are aroused in the hearts of men by gross economic inequalities within countries and between nations. Resentment and fear easily grow into hatred, and we have seen how quickly these emotions can be played upon by the unscrupulous to make a people go to war against their fellow men."

"The Economic and Social Council," he said, "has two main functions — to coordinate activities of existing agencies in its fields and to work for economic and social advancement of peoples through its own organs."

Mr. Winant particularly stressed the importance of the Commission of Human Rights, of which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is chairman. Mrs. Roosevelt said that international action in the basic field of human rights is a new departure in history and that the question of human

rights was considered of such importance by the framers of the Charter that it was the only commission which the Economic and Social Council was specifically directed to create.

Mr. Winant also said that to attain its objectives, the "Economic and Social Council has the power of making recommendations to the governments of the world. This power to recommend, to draw up draft treaties and conventions for putting their recommendations into effect, to focus the spotlight of world opinion on violations of human rights ... can be a very great power if rightly used."

Burial of War Dead

Plans for the return to the United States of American war dead were announced by the War Department after passage by Congress and signing by President Truman of a bill authorizing the return and final burial of all personnel of the armed forces who died overseas since September 3, 1939. Approximately 328,000 dead were left overseas by the US Forces.

Next of kin will be asked their desires about final burial and will have four options: 1) Remains may be interred in a permanent American military cemetery overseas; 2) Remains may be returned to the United States for final interment in a national cemetery; 3) Remains may be returned for burial in a private cemetery, in which case the United States Govern-

ment will pay the expenses of return and up to 50 dollars for local interment; and 4) Remains may be returned to a foreign country homeland of the deceased for interment in a private cemetery, dependent upon ability of the United States Government to obtain entry into the designated country.

The total cost of return and final burial is estimated at between 195 and 215 million dollars, and Congress requires that the task be completed within five years. The Quartermaster General anticipated it can be done in a much shorter time, despite delay in initiating returns as a result of the inability of casket manufacturers to supply caskets in July 1946, as originally planned, due to steel shortage.

The plan includes civilians who died overseas and who were serving with the Army's Red Cross and War Shipping Administrations as well as newspaper correspondents.

Positive Foreign Policy

United States Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, in a report to the Senate on the recent meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris, said that the conference had been a complete success in disclosing a positive, bipartisan foreign policy for the United States.

Senator Vandenberg said in part: "I am happy to say that the American delegation was a constant unit in thought and action. It had no differences. Thus I gladly associate myself with the distinguished Secretary's report; and I compliment him upon his able leadership in this critically important enterprise...

"But, in my view, Mr. President, the more important news is that the Council was a complete success in developing, at last, and in disclosing a positive, constructive, peace-seeking, bipartisan foreign policy for the United States. It is based, at last, upon the moralities of the Atlantic and the San Francisco charters. Yet it is based equally upon the practical

necessities required for Europe's rehabilitation . . ."

Scrap Potsdam?

Commenting on Secretary of State Byrnes' proposal for a Big Four 25-year peace-enforcement program for Germany, Sec. Henry Morgenthau in a broadcast over a WMCA network expressed suspicion that it might be intended to scrap Big Three agreements reached at Quebec, Yalta and Potsdam on Germany's future.

Boquet for Denazifiers

Louis P. Lochner comments in the Newark News that:

"One Year after V-E Day, the American Occupation Zone in Germany easily stands first in the thoroughness with which denazification is being handled.

"The American attitude is best epitomized by statements by a young captain in one of the interrogation teams: 'I would rather disqualify 10 Germans who were not Nazis than let one Nazi slip through.' While this may seem an extreme statement, the first year bears out the correctness of the assertion."

ACA Plan Analyzed

Commenting on the voluminous plan drawn up by the Allied Control Council for the Paris peace meetings and recently made public, Raymond Moley writes in the New Haven Register:

"Five staff members of the influential London Economist have analyzed the plan in that publication. The sum of their comment is that we shall have to face some readjustment in our early ideas of how to keep Germany helpless in order to prevent her from becoming an intolerable burden.

"British critics are convinced that the plan cannot work efficiently. The Economist says that it 'robs the future of hope' and that the despair it will induce will bring a 'crisis' upon the occupying British forces.

"The plan, it is said, grossly overestimates the capacity of a Germany

which has lost a quarter of its food-producing land to make up the difference in a brief three years. The effect of a short food supply upon industrial producers is not properly appraised. For example, the production of coal in the Ruhr was in January, one-eighth of normal. It did not increase, but fell off, in February and March, because the miners were short of food.

"The Economist points out, further, that the demands of France for a slice of the Ruhr or the Saar would, if granted, throw even the mild prophecies of the plan out of line.

"There seems to be a genuine concern that economic distress in Germany may ultimately result in riots and civil war. For such a result, Britain, as well as the United States, would pay a heavy price."

Large Occupation

Alan Barth of the *Washington Post* wonders whether:

"At the present stage of affairs, after military government has been at work for nearly a year, it is possible to ask realistically if large scale occupation — with all its monetary and moral cost — is actually a necessity, as most people assert, for many years to come. Could Germany not soon be governed, as Italy is governed, through an allied control commission of civilians with a small, efficient constabulary to enforce its orders?"

Europe's Problem No. 1

In the opinion of Harold Callender of *The New York Times* "It is one of the diverting ironies of these not very amusing times that Germany is on the program of the Paris conference of Foreign Ministers only after considerable tussle and much backing and filling, and that Germany is now the last item on the agenda, coming after Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland. Yet Germany is not problem No. 6 of Europe but problem No. 1. Thus do diplomatic documents falsify reality.

"This very reluctance to drag German issues into even the officially filtered light of day that penetrates into the Luxembourg Palace testifies to the overwhelming importance of Germany today — an importance that has hardly diminished, but has taken another form, since Germany's defeat . . .

"The great powers court her and study her moods and political trends and bring food from overseas, feed her and allot coal for her industries and railways. Germany is assuredly not a great power any more, but she is a power of which every Foreign Office takes account."

Price Control vs Inflation

The *Chicago Sun's* Edd Johnson opines that: "All the traditional ingredients for disastrous inflation are present and working at full strength in Germany today. Price control is the reason that there has been no disaster.

"Paradoxically, the inflation situation is so acute that it tends to solve itself. Except for rationed necessities, Germans have virtually nothing to sell, so other Germans have virtually nothing to buy.

"In the weird folklore of inflation, no goods at all works about the same as plenty of everything — so long as rigid price controls are maintained.

This situation will change when goods begin to become available. Then the second great deterrent to inflation will be fully tested."

See the Job Through

Paul Bellamy, editor of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* and one of 14 American editors and publishers who have completed a two weeks tour of the American Occupation Zone in Germany, said today he was "impressed by the job the army's doing — from the generals down to the kids in the ranks.

"I'm going home and preach the gospel that America must see thru this job of occupying Germany and complete our commitments in Europe," said Bellamy.

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph McNarney			
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US			
Office of Mil Gov for Germany, US	Berlin		Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy Military Governor Maj Gen C L Adcock, Assistant Deputy Military Governor
LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN			
Office of Mil Gov for Württemberg- Baden	Stuttgart		Col M O Edwards
1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)			
Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart 1st Mobile Maint Plat Zuffenhausen Hq 1st MG Med Gp Stuttgart			Col M O Edwards 1st Lt J P Clifford Capt E G Thompson Lt Col Beckjord
Württemberg			
E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col M O Edwards
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col L Jackson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Capt R N Tharp
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Capt R H Nation
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	1st Lt O P Johnson
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Capt W R Danheiser
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Capt F A McDonald
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	1st Lt J E Switzer
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Capt R Kennedy
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	1st Lt H Putman
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	1st Lt P F Sullivan
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	1st Lt J Strauss
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Cap I B Cress
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt B Panettiere
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt C E McGaffey
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt W J Vallaza
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	1st Lt R E Alley
Landesbezirk North Baden			
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj M L Hoover
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col W T Burt
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	1st Lt L L Goldman
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj I A McGinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	1st Lt I C Maghran
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Paterson

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
LAND GREATER HESSE			
Office of Mil Gov: for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden			Col J R Newman
		2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)	
Hq 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Hq Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Sv Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel 2d MG Med Gp H-87 US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr) H-88 US Ln Det Sulzbach (Saar) 307 Hq (Westphalia Reg) Munster		Liaison Liaison	Col J R Newman Capt H E York Capt B A Sturdevan Maj B H Kean Capt G E Skaggs Maj W Condry Lt Col L J Dockal
Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden			
E-5 Wiesbaden E-6 Frankfurt F-15 Wiesbaden G-41 Wetzlar H-77 Dillenburg H-78 Gelnhausen H-79 Hanau H-80 Weilburg H-81 Hofheim H-83 Rudesheim H-86 Bad Homburg		RB Wiesbaden SK Frankfurt SK Wiesbaden LK Wetzlar LK Dillenburg & *LK Biedenkopf LK Gelnhausen & *LK Schlüchtern SK-LK Hanau *LK Limburg & LK Oberlahn LK Maintaunus LK Rheingau & *LK Untertaunus *LK Usingen & LK Obertaunus	Col J R Newman Col R K Phelps Maj M E Chotas Maj M Baymor Capt G A Abood Capt W F Johnson Lt Col T Turner Capt H L Edberg Maj J C Nelson Capt W F Hintz Capt L F Jones
Regierungsbezirk Kassel			
E-4 Kassel F-14 Kassel G-38 Fritzlar G-39 Marburg G-40 Fulda G-48 Korbach H-65 Eschwege H-67 Hersfeld H-68 Hofgeismar		RB Kassel SK-LK Kassel & *LK Melsungen LK Fritzlar-Homburg & *LK Ziegenhain SK-LK Marburg SK-LK Fulda & *LK Hünfeld LK Waldeck & *LK Frankenberg LK Eschwege & *LK Witzenhausen LK Hersfeld & *LK Rotenburg LK Hofgeismar & *LK Wolfhagen	Lt Col A Skarry Maj G C Sola 1st Lt W W Lechner Maj R A Gish Lt Col C F Russe Capt H R Dichtenmueller Maj R F Musgrove Capt G S Iredell Capt S B Borda
Regierungsbezirk Hessen			
E-3 Darmstadt F-12 Darmstadt F-13 Offenbach G-31 Heppenheim G-32 Büdingen G-33 Dieburg G-34 Friedberg G-35 Giessen H-62 Lauterbach		RB Hessen SK-LK Darmstadt & *LK Gross-Gerau SK-LK Offenbach LK Bergstrasse & *LK Erbach LK Büdingen LK Dieburg LK Friedberg & *ICB Bad Nauheim SK-LK Giessen LK Lauterbach & *LK Alsfeld	Lt Col W R Swarm Capt N R Laird Capt C H Carter Maj L H Brown Capt T A Norris Capt J S Chapin Maj R J Willard Capt C H Lenneville Capt H Nickelsberg
*Liaison and security			

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
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LAND BAVARIA

Office of
Mil Gov for
Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3d Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Regt Munich
Hq Co Munich
Sv Co Munich
3d MG Med Det Munich

Col C C Morgan
Capt J W Preston
Capt L R Clark
Col J B Pappas

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A Würzburg
E-202 Würzburg
F-210 Würzburg
G-221 Schweinfurt
G-202 Aschaffenburg
*A-250 Bad Kissingen
*A-251 Kitzingen
*A-330 Alzenau
*A-331 Brückenau
*A-332 Ebern
*A-333 Gemünden
*A-334 Gerolzhofen
*A-335 Hammelburg
*A-336 Hassfurt
*A-337 Hofheim
*A-338 Karlstadt
*A-339 Königshofen
*A-340 Lohr
*A-341 Marktheidenfeld
*A-342 Mellrichstadt
*A-343 Miltenberg
*A-344 Neustadt Saale
*A-345 Obernburg
*A-346 Ochsenfurt

RB Mainfranken
SK-LK Würzburg
SK-LK Aschaffenburg
SK-LK Schweinfurt
LK Kissingen
LK Kitzingen
LK Alzenau
LK Brückenau
LK Ebern
LK Gemünden
LK Gerolzhofen
LK Hammelburg
LK Hassfurt
LK Hofheim
LK Karlstadt
LK Königshofen
LK Lohr
LK Markt Heidenfeld
LK Mellrichstadt
LK Miltenberg
LK Neustadt a. d. Saale
LK Obernburg
LK Ochsenfurt

Maj I P Chestnut
Maj I P Chestnut
Maj M B Voorhees
Capt J R Hurst
Maj G M Marsh
Capt M A Potter
Capt L A Mercadante
Capt A T Neumann
Capt Grodzinski
1st Lt G E Mair
Capt J J Cotter
1st Lt G F Feehan
Capt K L Ellis
Capt R E Hellmig
Capt F L Beelby
Capt W E Brayden
Capt C Boden
Capt E E Kelly
Capt Griffin
1st Lt L K Owens
Capt O A Jenson
Capt E F Warnke
Capt J Bumic
Capt L A Lowell

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B Ansbach
E-203 Ansbach
F-211 Nürnberg
G-222 Bamberg
G-223 Bayreuth
G-224 Erlangen
G-225 Coburg
G-227 Hof
G-228 Ansbach
G-229 Fürth
*H-254 Kulmbach
*B-226 Kronach
*B-247 Lichtenfels
*B-252 Ebermannstadt
*B-253 Hochstadt
*B-255 Pegnitz
*B-256 Munchberg
*B-258 Rehau
*B-259 Wunsiedel
*B-260 Forchheim
*B-261 Dinkelsbühl
*B-262 Eichstadt

RB Ober and Mittelfranken
SK-LK Nürnberg
SK-LK Bamberg
SK-LK Bayreuth
LK Erlangen
SK-LK Coburg
SK-LK Hof
SK-LK Ansbach
SK-LK Fürth
SK-LK Kulmbach
LK Kronach
LK Lichtenfels
LK Ebermannstadt
LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch
LK Pegnitz
LK Munchberg
LK Rehau
LK Wunsiedel
LK Forchheim
LK Dinkelsbühl
LK Eichstadt

Col E M Haight
Col E M Haight
Lt Col C Klise
Lt Col J R Case
Capt B F Stroup, Actg
Lt Col F M Guild
Maj S Klein
Maj H L Woodall
Lt Col W R Whitaker
Maj A C Abbott
Lt Col P B Lamson
Capt J F Begley
Maj F W Crimp
Maj R T Boyer
Maj F K Hinchey
Capt F J Stamatis
Maj H C Kauffman
Capt W W Evans
Maj T Cleary
Maj H W Zurn
Capt J F Wyatt
Capt R J Towle

*Liaison and security

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
*B-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
*B-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielsen
*B-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	1st Lt L D Franklin
*B-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Capt R E Peters
*B-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	1st Lt W C Williams
*B-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj J D Cofer
*B-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*B-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones, Actg
*B-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*B-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
*B-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Capt G B Jones
*B-347	Naila	LK Naila	1st Lt D Wick
*B-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H C Moore

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
E-204	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK Weiden &	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj G J Ganer
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj H L Snapp
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj J C Robertson
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Capt F M Schanbacher
*D-274	Cham	LK Cham	Maj F T Brewster
*D-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	1st Lt E A McNamara
*D-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	1st Lt R W Crowley
*D-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	1st Lt P J Piccola
*D-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt L R Mariels
*D-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt R G Miller
*D-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt R O Woodward
*D-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	1st Lt H Cohen
*D-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Maj T R B Coykendall
*D-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	1st Lt R Macwhorter
*D-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Capt G L Milner
*D-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	1st Lt H Fueglein
*D-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	1st Lt N Augland
*D-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
*D-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt M O Smith
*D-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
*D-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	1st Lt W W Greene
*D-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt A Albert
*D-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt E J Gallant
*D-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt C H Smallwood
*D-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	1st Lt T B Wofford
*D-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt J F Leech
*D-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt D K Nickerson
*D-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt F Henry
*D-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Maj E Fitcher
*D-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	1st Lt M W Doane
*D-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A J Dann
*D-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt A R Sphar
*D-278	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt J W Fleshman
*D-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	1st Lt G L Thomas
*D-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Lt J C Mitchell
*D-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallerdorf	1st Lt J J McWatters
*D-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	Lt P A Nesbitt
*D-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	1st Lt C G Dansby
*D-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt R E Pike
			Lt A L Stone

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
E-205	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LK Freising	Lt Col E Keller
G-231	Freising		Maj E W Boney

*Liaison and security

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj M N Nitz
*E-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Capt W A Lovett
*E-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C H Bischoff
*E-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Maj A H Wright
*E-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj F L Tracy
*E-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj C A Brown
*E-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt N W Borring
*E-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forys
*E-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt D Root
*E-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt W N Dickerson
*E-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
*E-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
*E-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
*E-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
*E-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt B B Simmons
*E-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
*E-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
*E-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj M Mawrence
*E-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	1st Lt C C Smith
*E-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Aichach	Maj H T Hesson
*E-362	Aichach	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt H J Bierman
*E-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Maj A G Snow
*E-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Capt E L Bark

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augsburg		Lt Col C M Avery
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
*G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Lt Col R S Wagner
*G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj R J Paul
*G-240	Weissenborn	LK Neu Ulm	Capt J A Morris
*G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
*G-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Capt R Glass
*G-293	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	Capt J S Woodward
*G-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
*G-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	1st Lt M W Toesser
*G-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Capt L A Trotter
*G-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt E D Schanck
*G-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Lt P W Thomson
*G-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
*G-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	C1st Lt O H Sager
*G-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt J O Renalds
*G-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
*G-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Lt P F Moskowitz
*G-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt D J Moran
*G-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt T B Creaves

U S SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of
Mil Gov
(US Sector
Berlin)

Berlin

U S Sector, Berlin District
(APO 755)

Col F L Howley

BREMEN ENCLAVE (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov
for Bremen Enclave (US) Bremen

SK Bremen

Lt Col B C Welker

Wesermünde Det Wesermünde

SK Wesermünde

Lt Col L S Diggs

*Liaison and security

